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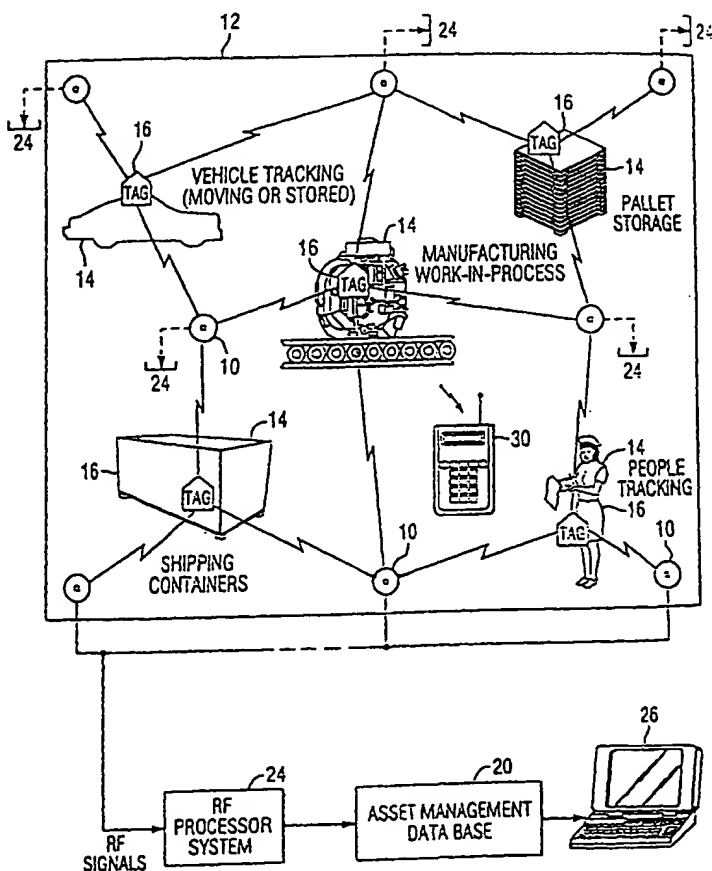
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[Continued on next page]

(54) Title: **TRANSACTIONS AND BUSINESS PROCESSES EXECUTED THROUGH WIRELESS GEOLOCATION SYSTEM INFRASTRUCTURE**



(57) Abstract: A tool for augmenting and customizing business transaction processes uses the communication capability and functionality of a geolocation (24, 20, 26) system to embed information associated with a transaction of a tagged object (16) within the spread spectrum signals used to geolocate (24, 20, 26) the object. This enables an ancillary transaction controller, separate from the geolocation (24, 20, 26) system, to focus or target one or more transactions with respect to the tagged object (16), which may be an individual, such as a customer, patient, client, or the like of an institution in which the geolocation system is installed.

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TRANSACTIONS AND BUSINESS PROCESSES EXECUTED THROUGH
WIRELESS GEOLOCATION SYSTEM INFRASTRUCTURE

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

The present application claims the benefit of co-
5 pending U.S. Provisional Patent Application, Serial No.
60/187,604 filed March 7, 2000, by Thomas E. Turner,
entitled: "Transactions and Business Processes Enabled by
Geo-Location Technology," assigned to the assignee of the
present application and the disclosure of which is
10 incorporated herein.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates in general to the
application to a variety of transaction and business
processes of the communication mechanism and geolocation
15 functionality employed in a radio-tagged object location
and tracking system of the type described in the U.S.
Patents to Belcher et al, Nos. 5,920,287 and 5,995,046,
(hereinafter referred to as the '287 and '046 patents,
respectively), assigned to the assignee of the present
20 application and the disclosures of which are incorporated
herein.

The invention is particularly directed to the use of
the spread spectrum communication and geolocation
functionality of the patented system to both convey
25 information associated with a transaction of a tagged
object and to allow the site of the object conducting the

transaction to be geolocated. This dual functionality allows an ancillary transaction controller to interactively focus or target one or more additional transactions with respect to the tagged object, which may
5 be an individual, such as a customer, patient, client, or the like of an institution (e.g., retailer, hospital, etc.) in which the geolocation system is installed.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The general architecture of the radio tagged object
10 geolocation systems described in the above-referenced '287 and '046 Patents is diagrammatically shown in Figure 1 as comprising a plurality of tag emission readers 10 that are installed at precisely geographically known and relatively unobtrusive locations in and/or around the
15 perimeter of an asset management environment 12. The asset management environment contains a plurality of objects/assets 14, to which radio-containing 'tags' 16 are affixed.

As a result of radio emissions from the tags 16, the
20 locations of the objects 14 can be monitored on what is effectively a continuous basis by the readers 10 and reported to an asset management database 20. This database may be accessed by way of a digital computer workstation or personal computer 26. Advantageously, the
25 tag-to-system infrastructure communication reliability of the geolocation system of the '287 and '640 patents is inherently very high, as the readers are spatially

distributed to ensure that a transmission from any tag will always be received by at least three and preferably four readers.

In order that the system may locate and track the
5 objects, the system employs a spread spectrum wireless communication infrastructure between the tags and the readers. In this communication infrastructure, each radio tag 16 is operative to repeatedly transmit or 'blink' a short duration, wideband (spread spectrum) pulse of RF
10 energy. This RF pulse is encoded with the identification of its associated object and ancillary information stored in a tag memory.

These short duration spread spectrum emissions from a tag are detected by the tag emission readers 10,
15 outputs of which are coupled to an associated reader output processor of an RF processing system 24. This processor correlates the spread spectrum signals received from a tag with a set of spread spectrum reference signal patterns, in order to determine which spread spectrum
20 signals received by the reader is a first-to-arrive spread spectrum signal burst transmitted from a tag. The first-to-arrive signals are then coupled to an object geolocation processor, which performs time-of-arrival differentiation of the detected first-to-arrive
25 transmissions, to geolocate (within a prescribed spatial resolution, e.g., on the order of ten feet) the tagged object of interest.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

As pointed out above, and as described in detail in the '046 and '287 applications, whenever a tag blinks, it transmits a burst of spread spectrum RF energy that is encoded with the identification of the tagged object and also ancillary information stored in a tag memory. The tag memory may also store parameter data provided by an auxiliary device, such as a transducer or sensor associated with the object of interest (for example a temperature sensor coupled directly to the tag), or it may receive data downloaded to the tag from another device, such as a wireless interrogating unit. This ability of the tag to incorporate auxiliary information into the tag's wireless communication (spread spectrum RF burst) to the geolocation infrastructure makes the patented geolocation system a very powerful tool for augmenting and customizing a variety of business transactions and processes.

Pursuant to a first embodiment, a geolocation radio tag-based communication link is established between the geolocation system and an ancillary (portable) computing device. The computing device is interfaced as an auxiliary input to the radio tag, so as to enable the spread spectrum transmission mechanism of the tag radio to be used to transmit transaction data associated with the operation of the computing device to the geolocation infrastructure, as well as geolocating the tag (and thereby the computing device).

In accordance with a second embodiment, the scanning of barcode information is combined with the real-time location functionality of the geolocation system. This is very practical for inventory, as it enables the identity of an item to be coupled with its location. The barcode information is coupled as an auxiliary data input to the geolocation systems radio tag for storage in tag memory, while operation of the barcode scanning device may be an auxiliary trigger input to the transmitter circuitry of the radio tag. This allows scanned barcode information to be wirelessly conveyed to the user's information system, together with the location of the scan event as determined by the geolocation system, as the time of the occurrence of the scan event.

A third embodiment combines the identification and operation of a digital camera with the real-time location functionality of the geolocation system. The identification of the digital camera is stored in the tag memory, while the image capture operation of the camera (photo number) is auxiliary data to the tag memory. Activation of the camera is supplied as a transmission activation input to the tag radio. As a consequence, at the taking of the "snapshot", the geolocation tag-augmented digital camera causes the transmission of a camera identification signal to the readers of the geolocation system. This enables the location of the camera to be correlated with its captured image to be

readily identified at the time of the photograph is taken.

In a fourth embodiment, a geolocation radio tag is worn by an individual within a 'sectorized' paging system environment, comprised of a plurality of addressable
5 paging cells each of which contains one or more paging speaker units. In this embodiment, the ability of the associated geolocation system to locate the person to be paged allows a paging system operator to deliver a page
10 from only that particular cell in which the person is located. This not only reduces technical difficulties in executing the page, but reduces the range requirements and paging load.

A fifth embodiment has the geolocation system
15 installed in a retail establishment equipped with one or more electronic messaging units distributed throughout the store for advertizing, emergency information, etc. Upon entering the store, the customer is issued a 'tracking' tag, memory of which has been loaded with
20 customer identification information. This allows the store's geolocation system to track the customer, and provides a key to a customer associated database. Using this database, and knowledge of the customer's whereabouts, the electronic messaging subsystem may be
25 used to issue customer-specific advertizing messages, when the customer enters a specific area containing products for which the database indicates a customer interest or preference.

In a sixth embodiment, a customer with a shopping cart is provided with a portable scanning device equipped with a geolocation radio tag that allows a shopper to scan an item and wirelessly execute a sales transaction with a remote point of sales terminal, that is linked to the geolocation system. The sales transaction may be completed by means of the shopper's credit card or in accordance with a previously arranged account. Thus, the wireless link provides both the sales transaction data and the location where the item is purchased.

As an adjunct, the customer's shopping cart may be equipped with its own geolocation radio tag. When the shopper enters the store and procures a shopping cart, the customer scans in identification data into the cart-mounted radio tag, so that the cart and its radio tag now become associated with a specific shopper. The location of the cart and its tag are continuously monitored by the store's geolocation system. This allows an electronic messaging subsystem to issue customer-specific advertizing messages, when the customer enters a specific area containing products for which the database indicates a customer interest or preference. It also allows customer sales transactions to be fully automated using a wireless scanner and the geolocation system.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Figure 1 diagrammatically illustrates the general architecture of the radio tagged object geolocation systems described in the above-referenced '287 and '046 Patents;

Figure 2 shows a first embodiment of the invention, in which data transport and location of a transaction carried out by an ancillary computer device are electronically performed by a geolocation system;

10 Figure 3 shows a second embodiment of the invention, in which scanning of barcode information is combined with the location functionality of a geolocation system;

Figure 4 shows a third embodiment of the invention, in which operation of a digital camera is combined with
15 the location functionality of a geolocation system;

Figure 5 shows a fourth embodiment of the invention, in which a geolocation radio tag worn by an individual is used to focus the operation of a paging system to a sector in which the individual is located;

20 Figure 6 shows a fifth embodiment of the invention, in which a geolocation system installed in a retail establishment is used to track customers and selectively control the operation of messaging units for advertizing, emergency information, and the like; and

25 Figure 7 shows a sixth embodiment of the invention, in which a geolocation system is used to transport customer location and sales information in a retail

establishment, including equipping a customer's shopping cart with a geolocation radio tag.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

5 Before describing the present invention in detail, it should be observed that the invention primarily involves the manner in which a radio tagged object geolocation system of the type described in the above-referenced '287 and '046 Patents may be used to augment
10 a variety of processes and business transactions. The architecture of the patented geolocation system remains essentially the same. What is added by the invention is the interfacing of the radio tag to an existing ancillary utility device, such as a personal digital assistant
15 (PDA), audio, video or data device, and the like, that allows the infrastructure of the geolocation system to convey both the data sourced from and the determined location of that utility device to a transaction controller of an auxiliary system in which the utility
20 device is employed. This serves to facilitate the auxiliary system interactively focusing or targeting one or more additional transactions with respect to the tagged object, which may be an individual, such as a customer, patient, client, or the like of an institution
25 (e.g., retailer, hospital, etc.) where the geolocation system is installed.

The invention has therefore been illustrated in readily understandable block diagram format, depicting

only those details that are pertinent to an understanding of the same, so as not to obscure the disclosure with details which will be readily apparent to those skilled in the art having the benefit of the description herein.

5 Thus, the block diagram illustrations are primarily intended to show the major components of the tag-based geolocation system of the '046 and '287 geolocation system as applied to various transaction processes in a convenient functional grouping, whereby the present
10 invention may be more readily understood.

Attention is now directed to Figure 2, which shows a first embodiment of the invention, in which a geolocation radio tag-based communication link between a computing device 200 and the readers of the
15 infrastructure of the patented system allows the location of a given transaction carried out by the use of the device 200 to be electronically determined on a real time basis, by the geolocation system and thereby incorporated into the data processing associated with the user's
20 transaction application. As a non-limiting example, the computing device may comprise a mobile or fixed computing device 200, such as a personal computer, PDA, and the like.

The computing device 200 corresponds to a respective
25 'object' 14 within the monitored asset management environment 12 of the geolocation system of Figure 1. The wireless communication device with which the computing device 200 is interfaced is the circuitry of an

associated radio tag 16 attached to the object 14 (here computing device 200). This interfacing of the computing device as an auxiliary input to the tag enables the spread spectrum transmission mechanism of the tag radio to be used to transmit transaction data associated with the operation of the computing device to the geolocation infrastructure, as well as geolocating the tag (and thereby the computing device 200).

Since, as shown in Figure 1, the asset management database 20 of the geolocation system's infrastructure may be interfaced with digital computer workstation, personal computer, or the like, shown at 26 in Figure 1, what results is an inter-computing terminal link between the computing device 200 and external data terminal equipment (DTE) (the computer 26 or another DTE coupled to computer 26) associated with the use of the computing device for a given transaction.

Figure 3 shows a second embodiment of the invention, in which the scanning of barcode information is combined with the real-time location functionality of the geolocation system. This barcode application of the geolocation system is very practical for inventory, as it enables the barcode (identity) of an item to be coupled with its location. In this embodiment, barcode information, such as that displayed on a respective barcode label 301 of an item storage facility 303 and scanned by a barcode scanning device 305, is coupled as an auxiliary data input to the radio tag 16, for storage

in tag memory as described above. The operation of the barcode scanning device 305 is coupled as an auxiliary trigger input to the transmitter circuitry of the radio tag 16. This enables the scanned barcode information to be (wirelessly) conveyed to the user's information system along with the location of the "scan event" as determined by the geolocation system, as the time of the occurrence of the scanning event.

Figure 4 shows a third embodiment of the invention, in which the identification and operation of a digital camera (as the tagged object) is combined with the real-time location functionality of the geolocation system. As a non-limiting example, a user 400 is shown as using the digital camera 401 to capture a digital image of an electric motor 403 in an industrial facility. In this example, the identification of the digital camera is stored as the object identification information in the tag memory, while the image capture operation of the camera (photo number) is used as an auxiliary data input to the tag memory. Activation of the camera is supplied as a transmission activation input to the tag radio. Therefore, at the moment of the taking of the "snapshot", the geolocation tag-augmented digital camera causes the transmission of a camera identification signal to the readers of the geolocation system. This enables the location of the camera to be correlated with its captured image to be readily identified at the time of the photograph is taken.

Figure 5 shows a fourth embodiment of the invention, in which a geolocation radio tag 16 is worn by an individual 501 within a 'sectorized' paging system environment 503, for which geolocation coverage is provided by an associated geolocation system of the type described above with reference to Figure 1 is provided. By sectorized paging system is meant a paging system comprised of a plurality of individually addressable paging cells 504, each of which contains one or more paging speaker units 505. In this embodiment, the ability of the associated geolocation system to locate the person to be paged allows a paging system operator at a paging system control console 507 to deliver a page from only that particular cell 504 in which the person is located. This not only reduces technical difficulties in executing the page, but reduces the range requirements and paging load.

Such targeted paging is particularly useful in a relatively densely populated facility that may be 'audio-contaminated' with constant paging of individuals. A non-limiting example of such a facility is a hospital, where paging can be distracting and disturbing to patients. Enabling the operator of the hospital's paging system to know the location of the specific individual (e.g., doctor) to be paged, allows the page to be selectively generated in only an area immediate to the individual, thus greatly reducing the paging traffic.

Figure 6 shows a fifth embodiment of the invention, in which the geolocation system of the type described above with reference to Figure 1 is installed in a retail establishment, equipped with one or more electronic
5 messaging units or signs (e.g., 'digital radios') 601 that may be distributed throughout the store for advertizing, emergency information, etc. Pursuant to this embodiment, upon entering the store, the customer (identified as a "Mr. Smith") is issued a 'tracking' tag,
10 memory of which has been loaded with customer identification information.

Not only does this allow the store's geolocation system to track the customer in the store, but it provides a key to a customer associated database, such as
15 one containing the customer's purchasing profile stored in the workstation. Using this database, and knowledge of the customer's whereabouts, the electronic messaging subsystem may be used to issue customer-specific advertizing messages, when the customer enters a specific
20 area containing products for which the database indicates a customer interest or preference.

Figure 7 shows a sixth embodiment of the invention, in which the geolocation system of the type described above with reference to Figure 1 is installed in a retail
25 establishment. In this embodiment, a customer 702 with a shopping cart 704 is provided with a portable scanning device 706 that allows a shopper to scan an item 708 and wirelessly execute a sales transaction with a remote

point of sales terminal, that is linked to the geolocation system. Here, the scanning device 706 is equipped with a geolocation radio tag 16. (As a non-limiting alternative, the device 706 may comprise a self-contained point-of-sales communication device, such as a personal digital assistant, equipped with a geolocation tag, that allows a shopper to communicate purchase information to a remote terminal.) The sales transaction may be completed by means of the shopper's credit card or in accordance with a previously arranged account. Thus, the wireless link provides both the sales transaction data and the location of the event (where the item is purchased).

Figure 7 also shows a further enhancement, similar to that shown in Figure 6, in which the customer's shopping cart 704 is equipped with its own geolocation radio tag 716. Pursuant to this enhancement, when the shopper enters the store and procures a shopping cart, the customer scans in identification data into the cart-mounted radio tag, so that the cart and its radio tag now become associated with a specific shopper. The location of the cart and its tag are continuously monitored by the store's geolocation system.

Similar to the embodiment of Figure 6, this allows an electronic messaging subsystem to issue customer-specific advertizing messages, when the customer enters a specific area containing products for which the database indicates a customer interest or preference.

Thus, the combined features of the embodiment of Figure 7 allow customer sales transactions to be fully automated using a wireless scanner and the geolocation system, as described above.

5 The attachment of a radio tag to the shopping cart also provides a number of benefits to the establishment. For example, the ability of the geolocation system to continuously track the whereabouts of the shopping carts, allows alerts to be generated to the store's management, 10 if too many shopping carts were found to be left outside and needed to be returned. Similarly, it enables an alert to be issued, if too many shopping carts are detected to be accumulating in a particular area of the store, or of particular importance, should too many shopping carts be 15 detected to be nearing completion of their average visit time and the store requires more cashiers to the checkout lanes. Moreover, tracking shopping carts is also an indication of the statistics of the paths (routes) taken by shoppers, which enables management personnel to 20 distribute merchandise and marketing more effectively.

As will be appreciated from the foregoing description, the use of the spread spectrum communication and geolocation functionality of a geolocation system of the type described in the '046 and '287 patents, to 25 convey information associated with a transaction of a tagged object and to geolocate the site of the object provides a very powerful tool for augmenting and

customizing a variety of business transaction processes
(such as sales and shopper preferences in a retail
establishment). This augmentation enables an ancillary
transaction controller to (interactively) focus or target
5 one or more transactions with respect to the tagged
object, which may be an individual, such as a customer,
patient, client, or the like of an institution (e.g.,
retailer, hospital, etc.) in which the geolocation system
is installed.

10 While I have shown and described various embodiments
of the present invention, it is to be understood that the
same is not limited thereto but is susceptible to
numerous changes and modifications as known to a person
skilled in the art, and I therefore do not wish to be
15 limited to the details shown and described herein, but
intend to cover all such changes and modifications as are
obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art.

WHAT IS CLAIMED

1. A method of operating a portable computing device that is operative to execute an application program stored therein and to wirelessly communicate with data terminal equipment at a remote site with respect to
5 execution of said application program, said method comprising the steps of:

(a) coupling said portable computing device with a wireless emission tag that is operative to generate wireless emissions monitored at a plurality of spaced
10 apart tag emission readers of a geolocation system, outputs of said tag emission readers being processed to geolocate said tag and thereby said portable computing device;

(b) incorporating transaction data generated by
15 said portable computing device in association with its execution of said application program into said wireless emissions from said wireless emission tag; and

(c) coupling said transaction data from said geolocation system to said data terminal equipment at
20 said remote site.

2. The method according to claim 1, wherein said wireless emissions comprise spread spectrum signals, and wherein said geolocation system is operative to conduct time-of-arrival differentiation of first-to-arrive spread
5 spectrum signals at said tag emission readers to geolocate said portable computing device.

3. A method of operating an encoded information scanning device, that is operative to read encoded information and to wirelessly communicate data associated with the scanned encoded information with data terminal
5 equipment at a remote site, said method comprising the steps of:

(a) coupling said scanning device with a wireless emission tag that is operative to generate wireless emissions monitored at a plurality of spaced apart tag
10 emission readers of a geolocation system, outputs of said tag emission readers being processed to geolocate said tag and thereby said scanning device;

(b) incorporating said data associated with the scanned encoded information scanned by said scanning
15 device into said wireless emissions from said wireless emission tag; and

(c) coupling said data associated with the scanned encoded information from said geolocation system to said data terminal equipment at said remote site.

4. The method according to claim 3, wherein said encoded information representative data is associated with a sales transaction processed said data terminal equipment at said remote site.

5. A method of operating a digital camera, that is operative to capture an image of a subject and to wirelessly communicate data associated with the capture image with data terminal equipment at a remote site, said
5 method comprising the steps of:

(a) coupling said digital camera with a wireless emission tag that is operative to generate wireless emissions monitored at a plurality of spaced apart tag emission readers of a geolocation system, outputs of said
10 tag emission readers being processed to geolocate said tag and thereby said camera;

(b) incorporating said data associated with the operation of said digital camera into said wireless emissions from said wireless emission tag; and

15 (c) coupling said data associated with the operation of said digital camera from said geolocation system to said data terminal equipment at said remote site.

6. A method of operating a paging system of a facility comprising the steps of:

(a) providing individuals who may be paged by said paging system with wireless emission tags that are
5 operative to generate wireless emissions monitored at a plurality of spaced apart tag emission readers of a geolocation system installed at said facility, outputs of said tag emission readers being processed to geolocate said tags and thereby said individuals; and

- 10 (b) causing a page to be delivered to an individual from a limited portion of said paging system in which said individual has been geolocated in step (a).

7. A method of operating one or more information presentation devices of an electronic messaging system of a facility in which an individual may conduct a transaction comprising the steps of:

- 5 (a) providing said individual with a wireless emission tag that is operative to generate wireless emissions monitored at a plurality of spaced apart tag emission readers of a geolocation system installed at said facility, outputs of said tag emission readers being
10 processed to geolocate said tag and thereby said individual; and

- (b) controllably operating an information presentation device of said electronic messaging system that is proximate to an area of said facility in which
15 said individual has been geolocated in step (a).

8. The method according to claim 7, wherein said facility comprises a sales establishment and said wireless emission tag is installed on a shopping cart of said sales establishment.

9. The method according to claim 7, wherein said facility comprises a sales establishment, and step (a) includes coupling said wireless emission tag with an encoded information scanning device that is operative to
5 read encoded information associated with the purchase of an item, and to wirelessly communicate data associated with the scanned encoded information with sales transaction terminal equipment coupled to said geolocation system.

10. For use with a geolocation system for geolocating objects within a monitored environment, wherein wireless transmissions from tags associated with said objects are detected at a plurality of spaced apart
5 monitoring locations containing tag transmission readers, and outputs of said tag transmission readers are processed to geolocate said tags and thereby their associated objects within said monitored environment, a method comprising the steps of:

10 (a) incorporating information associated with a transaction carried out using a tagged object within said wireless emissions used to geolocate the object;

(b) coupling said information incorporated in step (a) to an ancillary transaction controller, separate from
15 and coupled to said geolocation system, that is operative to control the execution of one or more additional transactions associated with said tagged object.

11. A communication system for use with a portable computing device, that is adapted to execute an application program stored therein, and being operative to enable said portable computing device to wirelessly
5 communicate data associated with execution of said application program with data terminal equipment at a remote site, said communication system comprising:

a wireless emission tag coupled to said portable computing device and being operative to generate wireless
10 emissions that contain transaction data generated by said portable computing device in association with its execution of said application program; and

a geolocation system containing a plurality of spaced apart tag emission readers that monitor said
15 wireless emissions, outputs of said tag emission readers being processed to geolocate said tag and thereby said portable computing device, and wherein said transaction data contained in said wireless emissions as monitored by said geolocation system is coupled to said data terminal
20 equipment at said remote site.

12. The system according to claim 11, wherein said wireless emissions comprise spread spectrum signals, and wherein said geolocation system is operative to conduct time-of-arrival differentiation of first-to-arrive spread
5 spectrum signals at said tag emission readers to geolocate said portable computing device.

13. A communication system for use with an encoded information scanning device that is adapted to read encoded information, and being operative to enable said encoded information scanning device to wirelessly
5 communicate data associated with the scanned encoded information with data terminal equipment at a remote site, said communication system comprising:

a wireless emission tag coupled to said encoded information scanning device and being operative to
10 generate wireless emissions that contain data generated by said encoded information scanning device; and

a geolocation system containing a plurality of spaced apart tag emission readers that monitor said wireless emissions, outputs of said tag emission readers
15 being processed to geolocate said tag and thereby said encoded information scanning device, and wherein said data contained in said wireless emissions as monitored by said geolocation system is coupled to said data terminal equipment at said remote site.

14. The communication system according to claim 13, wherein said encoded information representative data is associated with a sales transaction processed said data terminal equipment at said remote site.

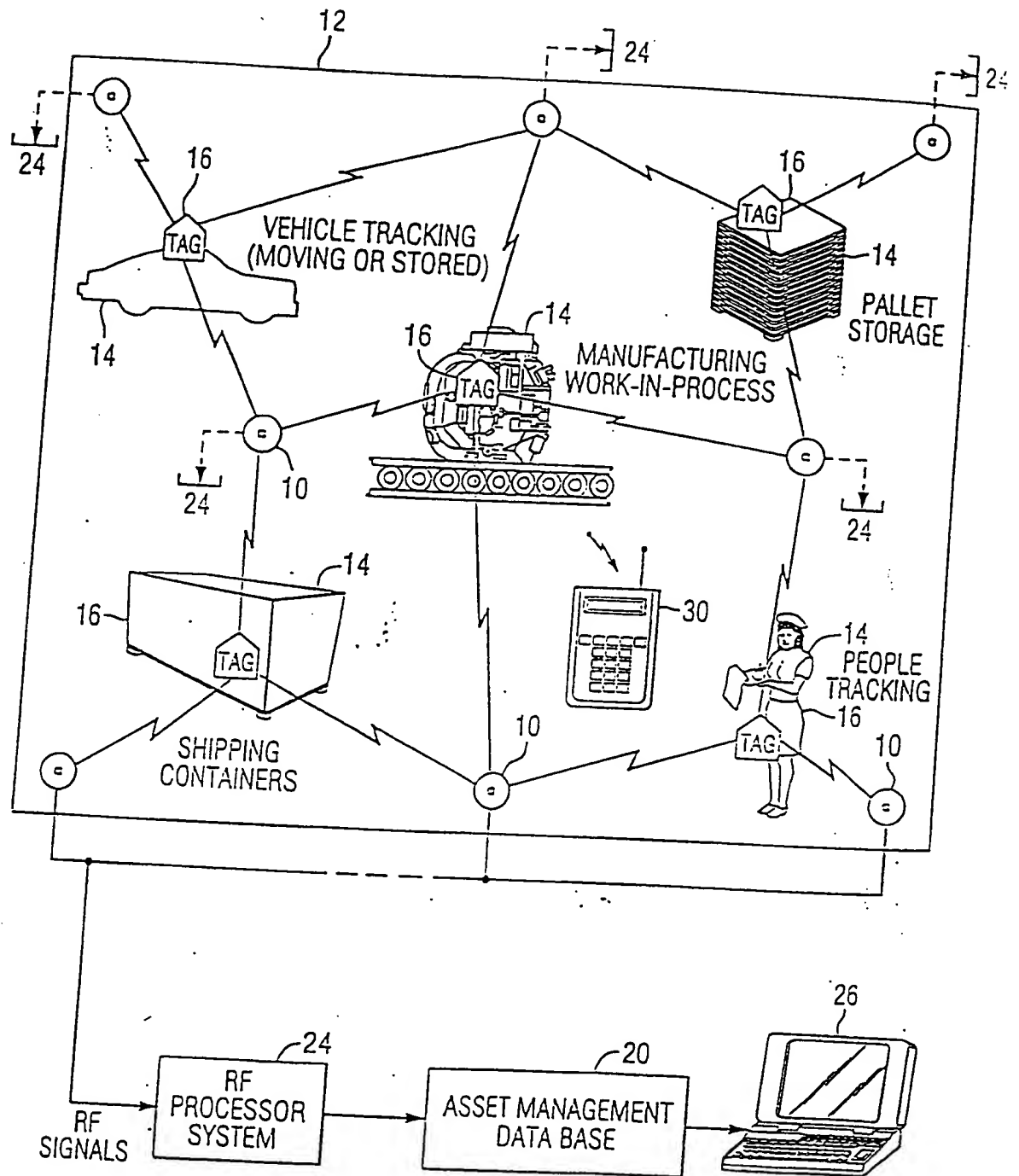


FIG. 1

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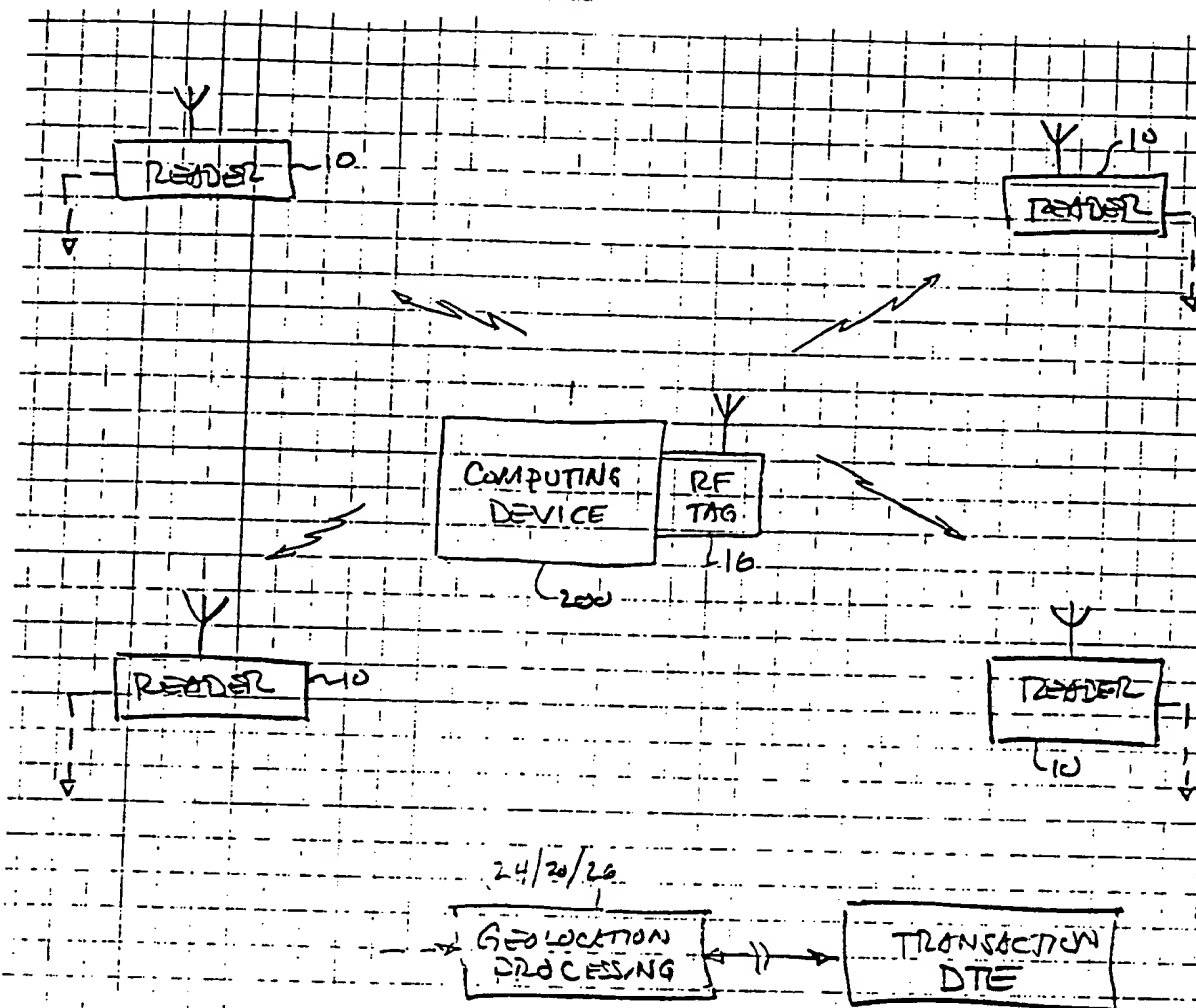
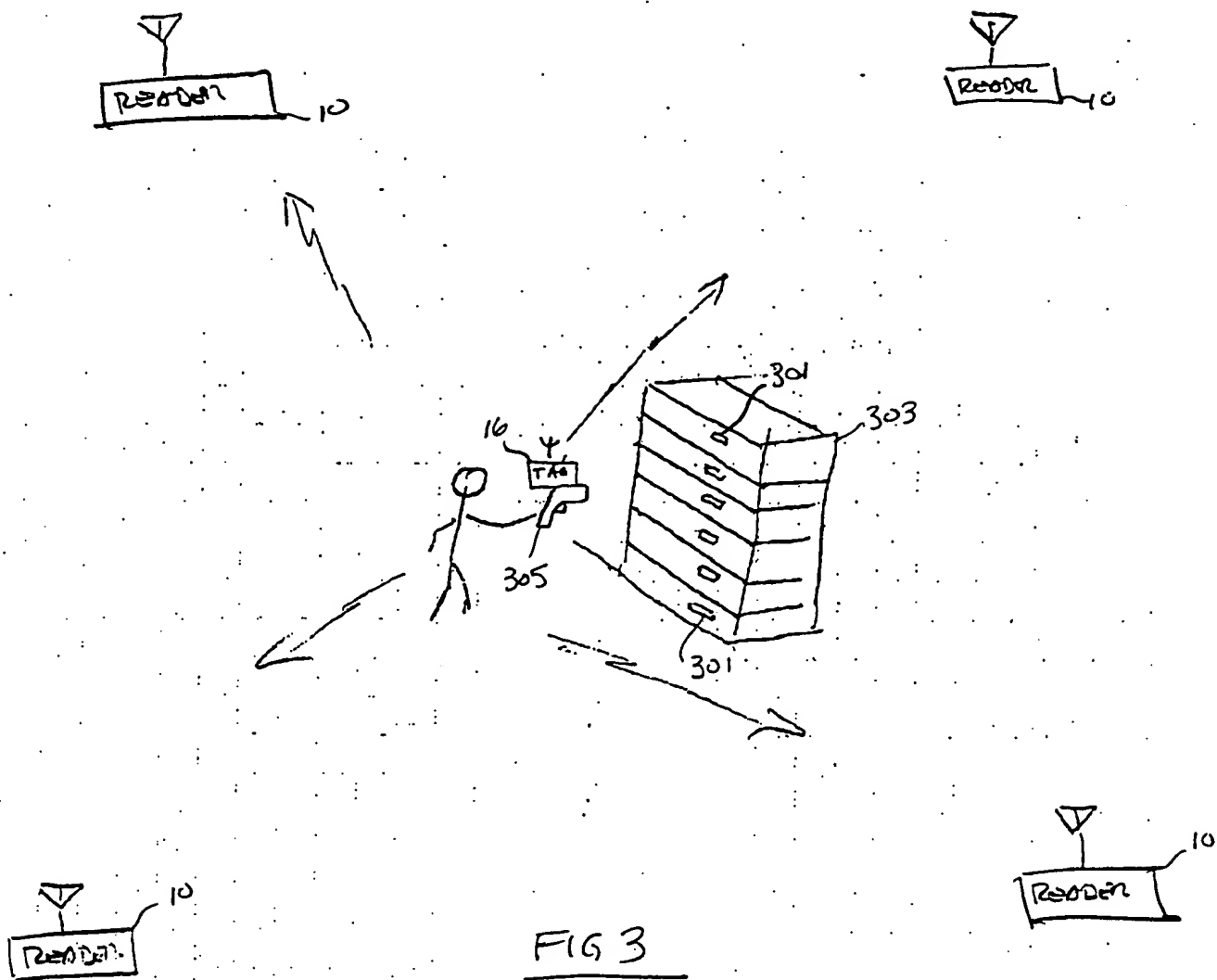


FIGURE 2

FIG 3

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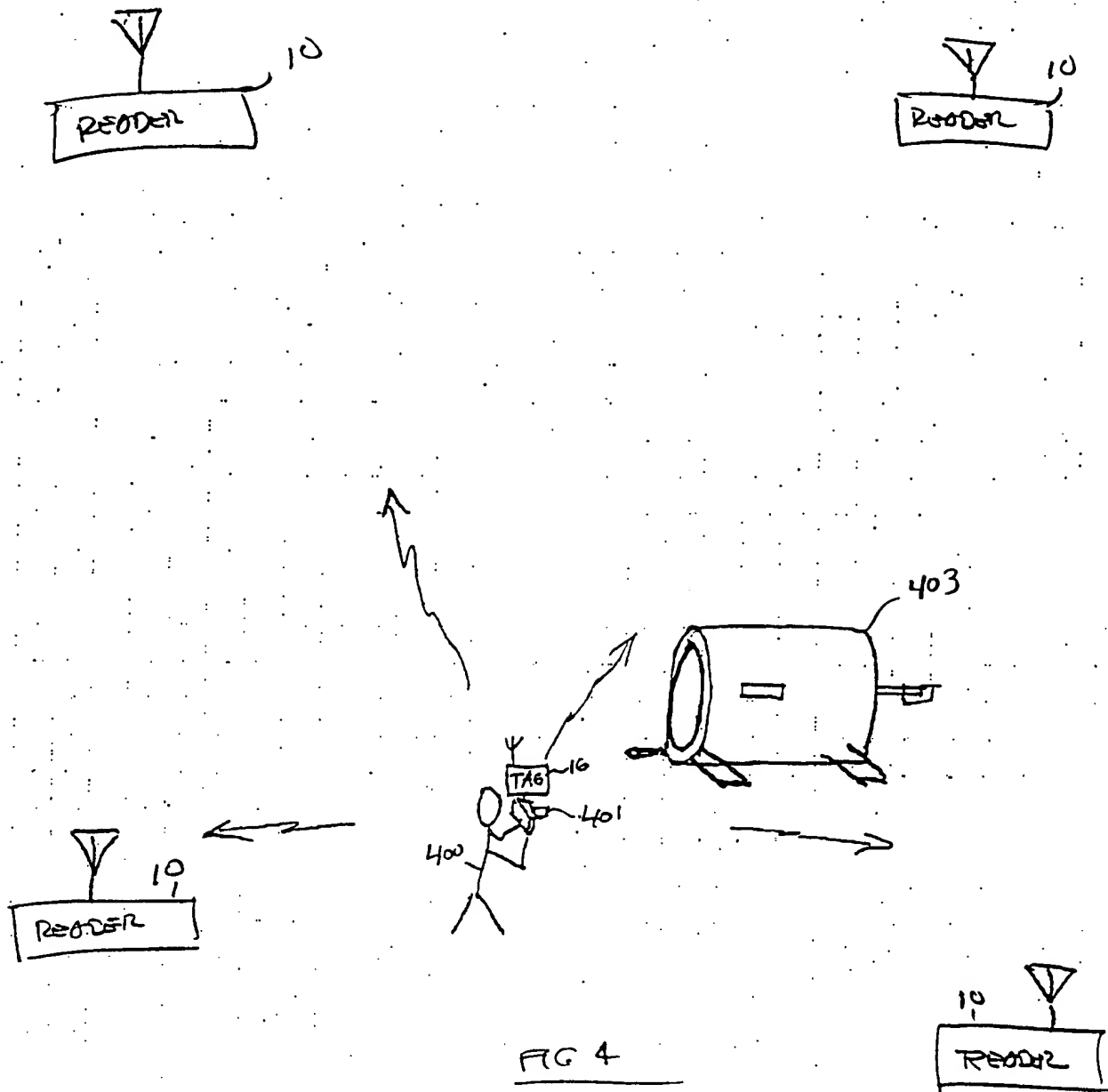
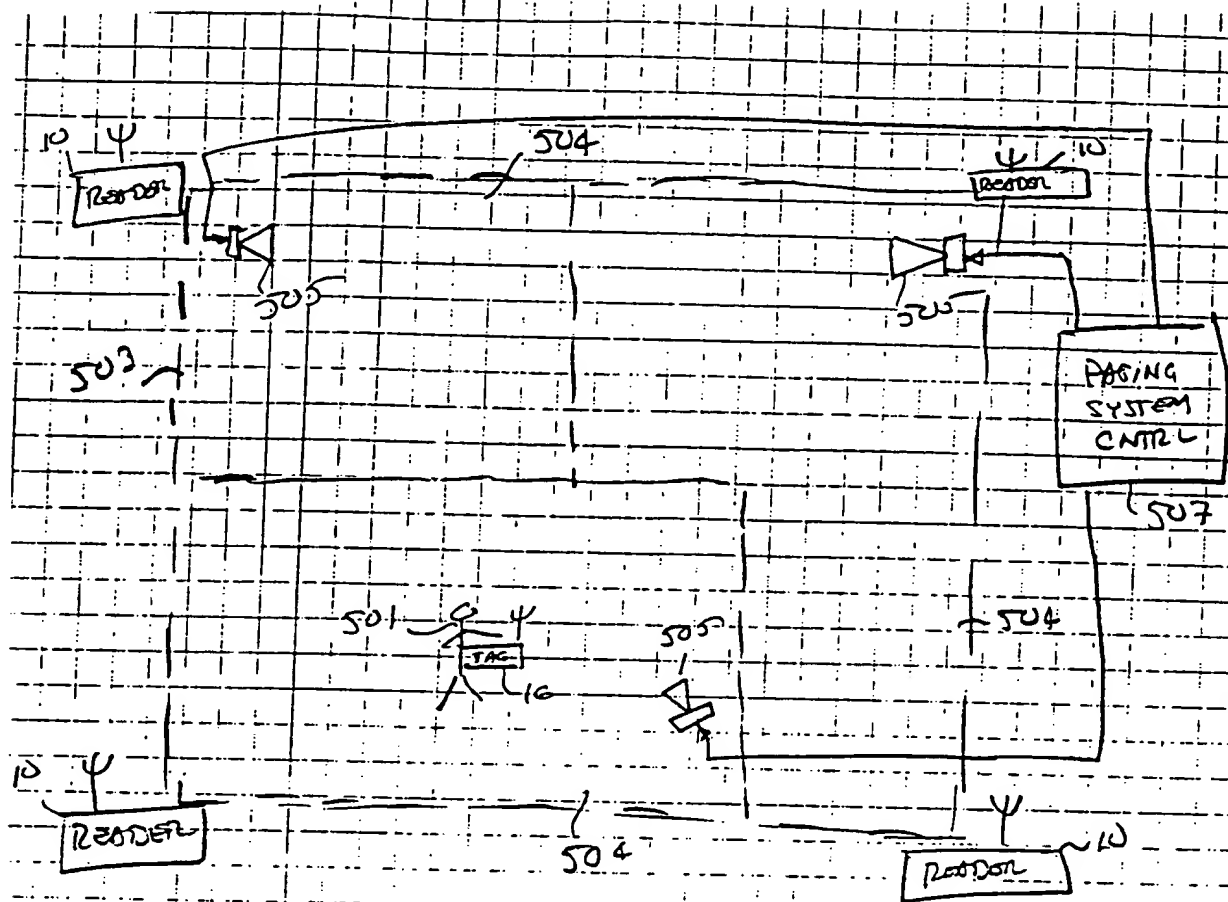


FIG 4

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FIGURE 5

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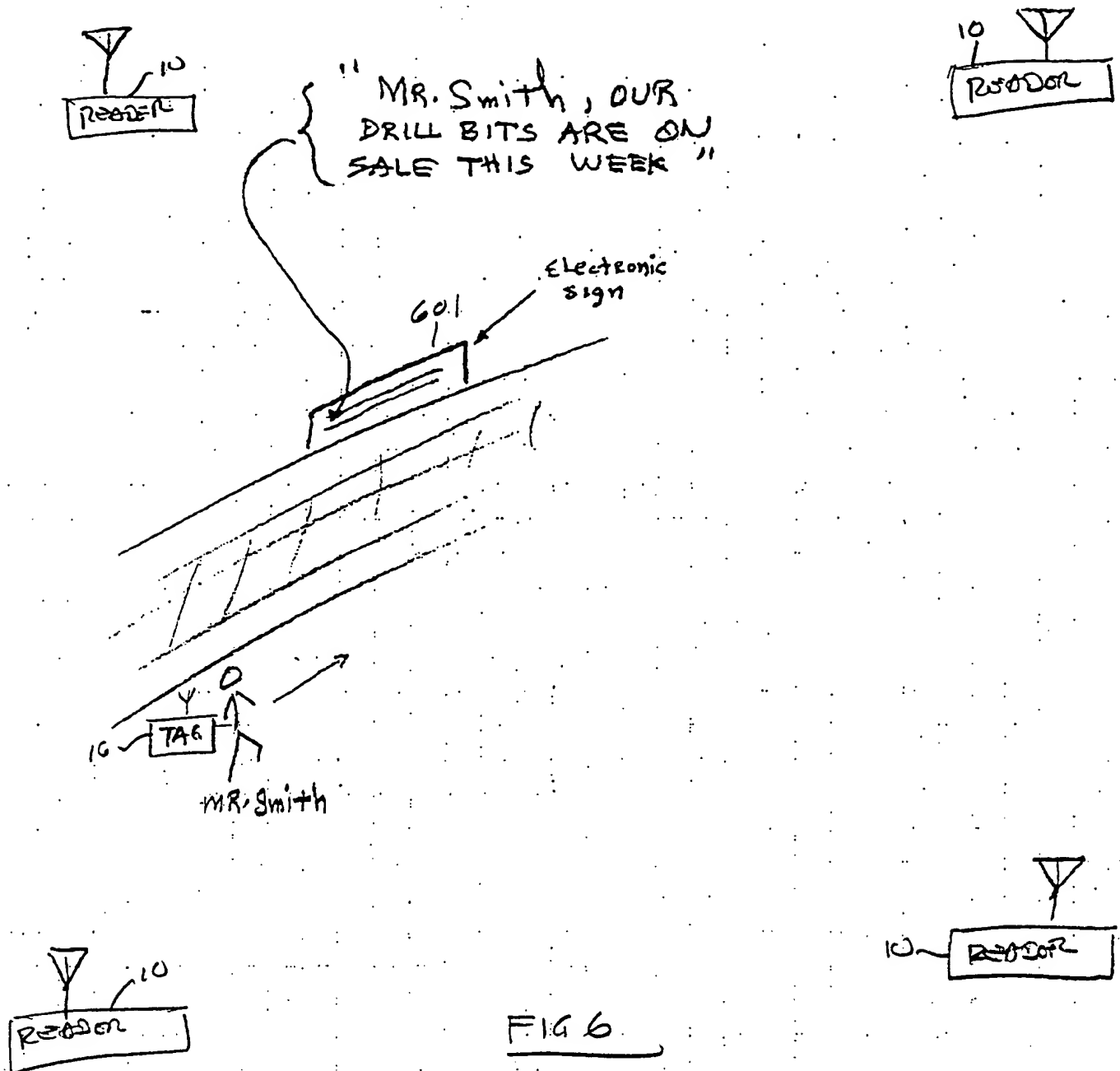
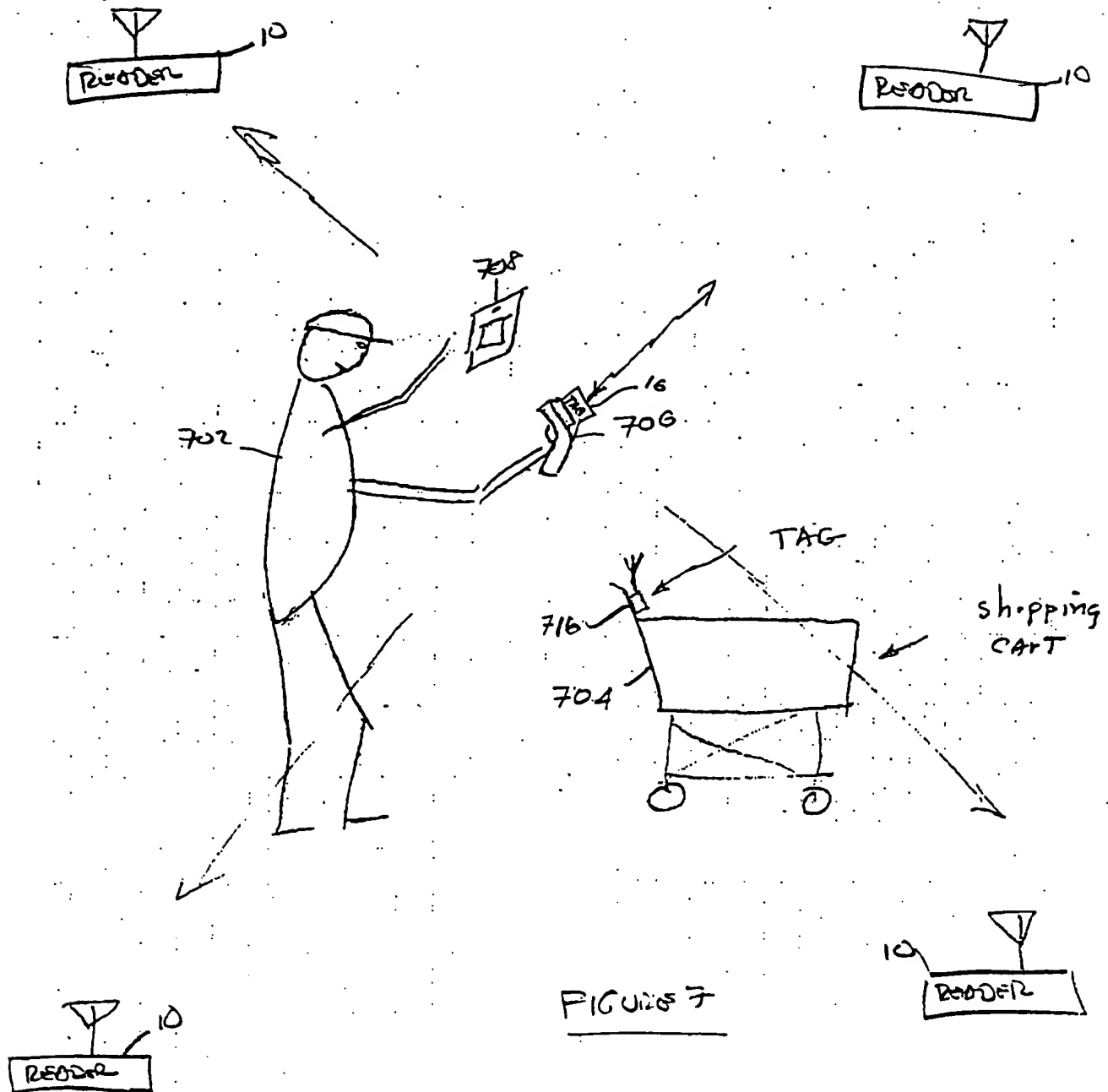


FIG 6

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US01/40258

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC(7) : G06F 17/60

US CL : 705/41; 235/375, 380, 23, 24; 706/45, 46, 59.

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

U.S. : 705/41; 235/375, 380, 23, 24; 706/45, 46, 59.

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

NONE

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

NONE

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y,P	US 6,105,008 A (DAVIS et al.) 15 August 2000, abstract, col 1, lines 16-67, col 2, lines 1-67, col 3, lines 3-67, col 4, lines 1-67.	1-14
Y	US 5,842,193 A (REILLY) 24 NOVEMBER 1998, abstract, col 1, lines 25-67, col 2, lines 1-65, col 3, lines 1-26, col 4, lines 9-32, col 5, lines 1-67.	1-14



Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.



See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:	"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
A document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance	"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
E earlier document published on or after the international filing date	"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art
L document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)	"&" document member of the same patent family
O document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means	
P document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed	

Date of the actual completion of the international search

23 JULY 2001

Date of mailing of the international search report

15 AUG 2001

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